WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

The Democratic party gathered som more fruits of Populism in Oregon on Monday. Judge Long, the Republican candifor Governor, was elected by a plurality estimated at 15,000. The Legfelature, which will elect a Senator In Congress, is Republican. Both Congressmen elected are Republicans. In 1807 the combined vote for WEAVER and CLEVELAND in Oregon was 6,206 greater. than the vote for HARRISON. A WEAVER elector put on the Democratic ticket was elected. Since then the representatives of the Democratic party at Washington have followed the Oregon example, combined with Populism, and gone from endorsing Populist candidates to stealing Populist principles. The Oregon election shows how much the Democratic party has profited by becoming an inmate of the Populist Insane asylum. Oregon, which has been a stronghold of the Populiste, and gave WEAVER, in 1892, 26,965 votes to Hannison's 35,002, and actually slected a Populist elector by means of Democratic help, now returns to its senses, and repays the Democratic crawling in Congress by casting away Populism and giving a big Republican plurality. This is what the Democrate have earned with their fraudulent tariff and their Populist income tax. Populiem is dying in the country just as the wiggithg break-promises in the White House and the Capitol are preparing to sacrifice every Democratic duty and hope to win Ita favor.

If the income tax and the Flimflam Tariff bill are good for 15,000 Republican plurality in Populist Oregon, what are they worth in strength at all ?

Wrong Figures_Bad Reasoning.

To a correspondent who says, "Why not have an income tax? There are only 85,000 people in this country who are opposed to it." we reply, first, that since these figures were given out by the gentleman who intraduced the income tax to the House of Representatives, Mr. McMILLIN, in connection with the proposition to tax incomes over \$4,000, the bill has been altered so that there are now sixteen hundred thousand people against an income tax, depositors in the savings banks, in the State of New York

Secondly, we say to our correspondent that this question is not for settlement by numbers. An income tax under the present circumstances is without precedent in the United States. It represents the policy of two socialistic parties overwhelmingly defeated at the last national election. It represents the policy against which the emocratic party has been committed throughout its existence. It comes now as a surprise, as a trap, without warning and without authority.

This raises a question which any American statesman should blush to settle by a census of population. The most insignificant number of citizens have a right to protection against this threatening sociallatic raid, as impregnable as though they numbered 65,000,000. It was guaranteed to them by the Democratic success of two years ago.

Brazil and the Mouroe Doctrine. The proposal of Brazil to celebrate the coming Fourth of July and also to raise a memorial to President MONROE, forms a twofold and in some respects an unexampled honor to our country.

Brazil, while the youngest comer among American republics, unless we are to include Hawaii in that list, is second only to the United States in area and in population. Occasionally some American republic manifests a little apprehension over the towering supremacy of our country, even while zing the latter as its model and exemplar. Not very long ago we had a little tiff with Chill. Occasionally Mexico. our good friend and neighbor, wrinkles its brows at us a trifle. In the main, however, there is a grateful recognition among American republics of the disinterested friendship of the United States and of the value of that friendship to the maintenance of free institutions among them. But the specific d peculiar honors proposed by the people of Brazil to our national holiday, and to the President whose name is specifically associated with the exclusion of European control from North and South America. nstitute a demonstration as significant as it is satisfactory.

The question is sometimes raised as to how far the MONBOE doctrine applies to countries not on the continent of North Amerten, and distant many thousands of miles from the nearest point of our territory. Rightly to understand that matter we must go back beyond the Presidency of MONROE to that of JEFFERSON, who may tairly be regarded as the author of the policy with which MONROE's name is associated. In a letter written to Governor CLAIRORNE of Louisiana, Oct. 29, 1808, fifteen years, therefore, before the famous message of Monnon, President JEFFERSON declared, in regard to Cuba and Mexico. that "we consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere." Such a declaration would probably be scouted as Jingolsm if made at this day, and in view of the small our country made at that time compared with the present boldness of the proposition becomes more noticeable than its far-

seeing statesmanship. The main point, however, to note is that JEFFERSON used the phrase "this hemiphere" and not merely "this continent," although at that time the independence of mother, Princess CLEMENTINE, who has the some of the republics south of us had not reputation of being the most clever and acknowledged. Fifteen years later. Mr. JEFFERSON, then in retirement at Montreello, wrote as follows to President MONROE, who was about to propound the doctrine associated with his name, and had adulted Jefferson in regard to it: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, a new Cabinet, made up of the enemies of nover to entangic ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.

Here, again, the careful words "America, North and South," as well as the phrases "cis-Atlantic affairs" and "our hemisphere," denote the real extent to which the doctrine applies. Finally, the two main propositions on the subject in President

Whole's message of Dec. 2, 1833, cover the

they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The second is that "the United States consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety." The plural 'American continenta" is once more noticeable in this historic utterance.

Brazil may well, in view of her recent experience, pay honors to Monnos and to the Inited States. She distrusted the attitude of European powers during the late insurrection, more especially as MELLO's cause was associated, in popular surmise, with the revival of monarchy. She was prompt to recognize the jenious vigilance of the American people in that crisis of her fate, and her reliance on the Monnon doctrine as a source of protection against possible dangers was frankly expressed. Summer is not a season in which our cruisers are ordinarily sent to tropical waters, except in case of necessity; but a war ship may well be despatched to Rio de Janeiro to represent our country there, should the popular movement for the Fourth of July celebration receive national sanction, and season able notice be given of the fact.

Stays in Criminal Cases.

The law relating to stays of proceedings n criminal cases has been materially altered by the Legislature of 1894. The change has been effected by an amendment to section 529 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and appears to have attracted but little attention as yet even among lawyers, although it went into effect nearly a month ago. In the graver classes of offences in this

State, an appeal lies from the judgment of the trial court to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Even when such an appeal is taken, the judgment of the trial court, except in capital cases, must be carried out at once, unless the appellant obtains States where the Populists have had no a certificate from the Judge who presided at the trial, or from a Justice of the Supreme Court that, in his opinion, there is reason able doubt whether the judgment should stand. By filing such a certificate with his notice of appeal, the defendant in a criminal case may delay his imprisonment upon the judgment against him pending a re view by the General Term. If he is defeated in the General Term he may appeal further to the Court of Appeals. In order to stay proceedings upon this final appeal he must procure a certificate of reasonable doubt either from a Supreme Court Justice or from one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals itself. Stays in criminal cases, how ever, have been very seldom granted by the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The only instances which we now recall in which such stays have been granted are the SHARP case, where a certificate which had the effect of staying proceedings was made by Chief Judge RUGER, and the case of TAYLOR, the Cornell University student who refused to testify concerning the re cent chlorine poisoning tragedy at Ithaca, in which Chief Judge ANDREWS has recently signed a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Under the law as it existed prior to the recently adopted amendment, the convicted defendant or his counsel might apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt to any one of the forty-six Supreme Court Justices in the State; and if his appeal was to the Court of Appeals, to any one of the seven Judges of that tribunal. The latitude thus afforded not infrequently gave rise to the unedifying spectacle of lawyers rushing about the State, to one Judge after another, in search of stays in criminal cases. This happened so often that it was thought wise to limit the applications in each case for a certifi cate of reasonable doubt to two in number. The effect of the amendment is to permit the convicted defendant to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt to two Judges and no more. If both refuse to grant the certificate the judgment must be carried out, notwithstanding the appeal, except in cases where the penalty is death, in which the mere service of the notice of ap-

peal operates as a stay of proceedings. It was proposed also to restrict the applications for a certificate of reasonable doubt to the judicial district in which the trial took place. This idea, however, was wisely abandoned, for it might sometimes happen that a Judge living at a distance from the locality in which the events investigated upon the trial occurred would take a clearer and fairer view of the case than Judges residing in the immediate vicinity, no matter how just and fair might be their character and disposition.

The Troubles on the Danube.

The overthrow at Sofia of the Ministry headed by Mr. STAMBULOFF, who has been for years the real master of Bulgaria, and the resignation of the WEKERLE Ministry at Budapest, have once more concentrated attention on the Danubian region. These incidents were preceded by a coup d'état at Belgrade, but as this encountered no violent resistance on the part of the Servian people, it seemed probable that the disturbance would be localized. Should civil war, however, break out in Bulgaria, the consequences might be serious, inasmuch as the interests of Russia and Turkey are directly involved, while those of Austro-Hungary are affected to a certain extent.

It is well known to those who have fol-

lowed the course of things at Sofia since the kidnapping of the late Prince ALEXANDES of Battenberg and his subsequent resignation of the Balgarian crown, that Mr. STAMBULOFF, while ostensibly upholding a constitutional régime, has virtually been a dictator. He prevailed on the Sobranje, or figure which the resources and prowess of Bulgarian Parliament, to make Prince FEH-DINAND of Coburg the ruler of the country, in the belief that the latter would conten himself with the merely decorative functions of sovereignty, leaving the real power to his Prime Minister. This arrangement was carried out for a time, and might have been lasting, but for the Prince's ambitious member of the ORLEANS family Desirous of seeing her son a genuine sovereign, and thinking that if he exercised the power of political initiative he might manage to propitiate the Czar, she induced him to dismiss Mr. STAMBULOFF and form that Minister. This act of self-assertion gave rise to riots at Sofia and elsewhere in Bulgaria, the police of the capital and a part of the standing army siding with the deposed Premier. If we may trust the telegrams, which are subject to a rigorous censorship, the Prince and his partisans seem for the moment to have the upper hand; but there is reason to doubt their ability to retain it, without the more or less overt support of one of the neighboring powers. The first step in this direction, however, on the part either of Russia or Turkey, would at once revive the Eastern question in a highly acute form.

At Budapest the resignation of Dr. WEEKELE, the Premier, has raised the constitutional question whether the popurround in official form. The first of | lar branch of the Hungarian Parliament that the American continents, by has the right to impose its will on the upper That independent conditions which | House and the sovereign. It will be re-

membered that the Civil Marriage bill, carried through the House of Representatives by a large majority, was thrown out in the House of Magnates by a slight excess of adverse votes. Dr. WERRER then requested Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH to create a sufficient number of Magnates to assure the passage of the measure. The Emperor consented to appoint three life lords, but refused to increase the number of hereditary legislators. Thereupon the Prime Minister of Hungary and his colleagues resigned and Count Hedervany, a less uncompro mising Liberal, who had, however, voted for the Civil Marriage bill, was called upon to form a Cabinet. According to the latest telegrams he has found it impossible to do so, the House of Representatives adhering firmly to the programme of the WEKERLE Ministry. As a final expedient, the Emperor has gone to Budapest for the purpose of seeing what can be effected by his personal influence.

It is well understood that under the dual system of administration, established at the suggestion of Count von BRUST, the HAPSBURG sovereign has hitherto secured the cordial allegiance of the Hungarians by adhering faithfully to the maxim that the King reigns, but does not govern. The present crisis is the sharpest test to which the relation of the Magyar nationality to the court of Vienna has been subjected since the institution of the dual regime.

The Tithes of Vice.

If the testimony given before the Lexow committee is genuine, if it is founded in truth and is not the product of conspiracy and fraud, then it reveals a condition o depravity and corruption in the Department of Police almost beyond human belief If it be true, and unfortunately probability apparently points to its truth, then uncovered the foulest moral cesspool that was ever disclosed in the history of a community.

It remains only to know what is its extent; how far the infection has spread and whom it has embraced.

If it be true that the police Captains and their subordinates have for years, with method and system, levied upon loathsome vice a horrible toll, the responsibility has not been an undivided one, nor has the flithy increment been unshared. No one, however high his place, however great his power, should escape. And the measure of his punishment should be stern; and to the manacles of the felon should be added such a weight of infamy and degradation that there should be no surviving it.

Is it true that the Captains of police have become rich men out of the cultivation of vice? Is human depravity fostered in New York for its putrid usufract?

Are these things really true or is it all a horrible nightmare that affrights and numbe the senses? If it is not, then it would be well to put anothy aside and take up the cudgel and the broom.

The Indianapolis Sentinel smites the Tariff bill with five furious denunciations of Senator Gorman. This is unjust to Senator Gor MAN and to our contemporary's own reputa tion for fair and reasonable dealing. If the Sentinel wants the proper weapon let it take by the heels the man who gave the Tariff bill the disease of protection, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, and with him sweep it from the sight of Democrats, even if it dents the club.

We learn from our valued contemporary. the Sauk Centre Herald, that the Hon. WILLIAM WIRT ERWIN, the Tall Pine of Minneapolis, i about to transplant himself to this town. Mr. Enwin has an Folian attachment that is much admired, and the rustling of his leaves s as the sound of many waters. His coming to New York will cover Law with a new arbor of eloquence and thatch the Court Houses with creepers; and very likely roses will grow in

At the mock election at the Young Lady Populists' Fair in Goober last night the vote for a Populist candidate for President in 1808 stood as follows:

NEWT TWITTY, 29. GROVER CLEVELAND 21. BUNNY RIGHTMIRE, 4.

It will be seen that Mr. Twrrry and Mr. CLEVELAND hold their own, while SPIVEY is losing and RIGHTMINE is perhaps the dark horse.

Gen. JUMBO CANTWELL is solid for the

income tax. Mr. Amos B. PILLMAN of Canarsie writes

us as follows: "What are you giving us about the Change Time and

Causes and the Parthian gold cure! You must know that the gold bug who was cured by the Parthians was CRASSUS, BOL CROSSUS." Mr. PILLMAN is right, of course. It was the

Forum as "Old CRASS," who took the gold cure in Parthia. But as the Chicago Times calls PLUTUS PLUTO, we take it for granted that or Chemus it means Chassus. Cempus was a niutocrat, to be sure, but on at least one eccasion he stuck to the platform. He was tied down and there was a fire under him. He finally got away, and became the stenographer of a Col. Cynus of the Media district; but we are sure that the Chicago Times would never mention a man who stuck to his platform even for a little while. Old CRASS must be the

McKERGRAM, teo, now stands a chance and Blatz Buran will advance and Carrow hows his name is pants Since Hath, become a pop. —Selecular State Fournal.

A broad-minded critic is compelled to suppress remark upon the question of rhyme, to ask when "DENNIS" clanged his name to "Panta." We believe that the transformation o far from being warranted is nothing but a corruption founded on Western license.

The importance of speed in war vessels was never shown to better advantage than in the naval battle of Memphis, which was fought thirty-two years ago to-day. On this day the Union ironclais under Capt. CHARLES HENRY Davis moved down the river to engage the Confederate flotilis, which was sommanded by Capt. MONTGOMERY. The Confederate vessels were swift river boats, and, being protected about their machinery and mounting heavy guns, had proved themselves on several secasions before this formidable antagonist to the slow moving but heavily plate! iron clads that comprised the upper Mississipp Union fleet. On the day of this battle, however, two new steam rams, also swift rive: boats protected about their machinery, had been added to the Union fleet. They were the Queen of the West and the Menarch. The Union ironclads moved slowly own the river to engage the enemy, while the two rams were kept a short distance astern. When nea the enemy the Queen of the West and the Monarch dashed past our ironclads at full speed. The Queen of the West made straight for the Colonel Lovell, and every one expected that there would be a head-on collision. But just before the steam-ers came into contact the Colonel Loveli headed inshore, thus exposing her broadside at right angles. The Union ram crashed into the Confederate vessel, cutting her nearly in two, and in a few seconds the wrock had disappeared below the water. The Monarch had selected one of the Confederate steamers as her opponent, when the Confederate rame General Beauregard and General Price, made a dash at her from opposite sides. But the commanders of these vessels had not calculated or the great speed of the new Union vessels, and supposed that they were still dealing with

slow-going o aft. The recuit was that ther

missed their sim altogether and crashed into each other, the General Beauregard carrying off the General Prico's port paddle-wheel and seriously injuring her hull, while the latter ran seltore on the Arkaneas side. With the aid of the swift rams the Unionists made short work of the Confederate vessels, which were sunk or dispersed in a few minutes.

The Democratic party has become the Anti-Not yet; there is an American Democrat in the way, David BENNETT Hill of New York. All America should stand by bim.

The predictions of our Paris correspondent, M. E. MARSERAS, are becoming verified from day to day. After his opening argument of last week the cable desparches read like the

testimony of his witnesses.

The most serious portion of his letters was that which so clearly pointed out the dangerous difficulties between France and England and the bitter feeling engendered in the former country by British proceedings Africa. In the face of the Triple Alli-ance, that peaceful league formed by BISMARCK for the dismemberment and final erushing of France, it may, to a superficial bserver, seem strange that Frenchmen should take steps toward bringing England into line against them. But, after all, there is nothing strange about it. The statesmen and soldlers France know very well that if, in a luture war between France and the triplice, the first portion of the campaign should prove disastrous to the French forces England would immediately join the winning side. On the other hand, if through Russian cooperation, the tide of battle should run in the other direction. England would observe a strict, if not friendly, neutrality. Under the circumstances the French know precisely where they stand. The members of the present Minister are all intensely apti-English in their sentiments, and it likely that they will be disposed to put up with what they regard as the encroachments of the British upon Franch rights in Africa or anywhere else. John Bull may get himself into trouble before long.

From the original poem written for the 256th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Bos on:

"Our shores bright would guide the fight While war steeds, madly neighing, Would wildly dash where cannons flash And hands were red with staying !"

The uniforms in this celebrated company are many, but the heart is one. In case of war the Ancients and Honorables would at once wildly dash in herdics and electric ears to the Algonquin Club, where Com mander Sidney Marleobough Hedges would hold a council of war. A detachment mounted on hansoms would proceed to the Temple Club and seize all the I quora. We hazard nothing in saying that this warlike organization would almost welcome war with its steeds and its bleeds. What excitement to dash along behind the neighing cab horse or the gripman guiding the mad trolley. What joy to forage in Young's and to bivouse in Par-KER's. If war must come, it will be a consolation to every patriotic heart to feel that the A. and H. A. C. will be at the front-of the bar.

The Populists of the Sangamon district have nominated a candidate for Congress, and Col. BILL SPRINGER Wears the willow. What will he do? Run on an independent ticket?

Young Men's Christian Association and

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading the editorial in to-day's Sun, entitled "The Training of Youth," I want to thank you most sincerely and gratefully for your kind and discriminating commendation of the Young Men's

The wisdom and usefulness of the associa tion are so generally admitted nowadays that i holds a strong position among philanthropic enterprises; but praise from such a high source as your paper is not only most welcome, but also an important help and encouragement to us.

It is no easy task to keep such a work up to the high mark of efficiency that we aim at.

the high mark of efficiency that we aim at, and in our purpose to benefit as many young men in the community as we are able we are dependent for success largely upon the good will of the press. will of the press.

Assuring you of our high appreciation of the interest which prompted the writing of the interest which prompted the writing of the ditorial, I remain Haway M. Orne, Associate Secretary.

The Challenge to Col, Ingersol',

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reference to the challenge to Col. Ingersoli printed tions of Christianity, in an interview Col. Ingersoll once remarked that it would be a physical impossibility to answer every "apologist" and to meet in debate every defender of the Christian religion. If, however, an authority, a recognized i ght in the sect to which he belongs, was anxious, he would meet him, as witness the Back and Fielt and Gladstone discussions and the "Ingersoll controversy." But every person who wants to gain notoriety at tol. Ingersoll's expense, who is hardly known out of that person sown neighborhood, or any petty priest or parson, may ie sure that all their challenges will go unlieded.

EDWARD DORSON. physical impossibility to answer every "apol-

The President's Duly-The President's Opportunity.

From the Buring Said Caire It is clearly Mr. Cleveland's duty to announce that he will not approve any measure that contains provision for the imposition of an income tax. He is the one man in the country who can certainly defeat the repulistic scheme which has now been made a part, and a very important part, of the Democratic policy. He owes it to the people generally, and especially to the business men who have had confidence in him, to do this. Every day that he allows the statement, made by organs of his Administration, that he will sign any tartif bill that may be sent to him, income tax and all, he strength legislation within reasonably safe lines.

From the London Ducky News.
A good text for a sermon on the viriasitudes of life rould be found in a recent examination of a tramp sefore M. Duranton, the Paris Commissary of Police The tramp, it seems, had endeavored to pawn a dia and he had been arrested. He turned out to be Edmond Viscount do in Morte, the head of an ancient noble family of Lrona. Under the second empire be was Chamberiain at court, and he had an ample private fortune, but now, at the age of 67, he is found wandering about almost without visible means of substatence thereby hangs another tale, for on being asked how he lived he opened a hag he was carrying and showed aquantity of orange peel. "I go about picking up the peel," he exhibited. "and I sell it to a manufacurer of liqueurs for making bitters and curaçon.

The Cuckeo's Bream,

As I lay last night in my chamber lone, and the cuckeo-clock in the White House said 'Twas midnight; as the pale meen shone Across my window and touched my bed, There came and stood in the shedows there A tail white figure, deadly fair.

I could hear my own heart wildly beat, There was not a sound from the electing street; I felt my flesh grew cold and creep Fear not," said a voice: "Oh! way ward one, I am the ghost of Jefferson.

"The things of earth so trouble me, That from my far off home I came To waik the earth to night and see What things ye do here in my name. And I came not until the cry of tired millions reached the sky. Fear not, but say what he hath wrought

With tariff, sliver, and the rest, What fight for mankind hath he fought, The President and ducky Queen? Then sore afraid I did relate

and nothing did exaggerate. As which the pale ghost grander graw; "Es gads |" the spirit cried: A Jeffersonies Democrat !" Then paneling while I hald my breath

And the suchoe close in the White House sald Twas murning atlantly as death. And with that self, mysterious tread, As naiseless as departing gloom The paistun ghost strade from my recun

tain circumstances.

of rust.

MINNEAPOLIS OFF FOR A SPURT.

The Columbia's Sister Ship Taken Down

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.- The new triple-

screw cruiser Minneapolis left Cramps' ship-

yard at 9:25 o'clock this morning and started

down the Delaware River on her upofficial or

builders' trial trip. The entire force of the

yard knocked off work as the Minneapolis

pulled out into the stream and gave her a

hearty send-off. As the cruiser started down

the river she was hardly a thing of beauty ex-

cept to the nautical eye, which could appreciate the symmetry and fineness of her lines.

The coat of steel-colored paint that is used by the Cramps on their vessels before they are

completed was stained in places with streaks

The Minneapolis went away with nearly as

full a complement of men as she will have when

she is commissioned. Capt. Robert W. Sargent.

who has commanded in all the recent trials of

the Cramps' ships, was in charge, and under

him was a crew of 407 men, made up of sea-

Eller Keene Was a Dandy.

Josephin Miller in San Francisco Call.

There was one man at Shasta basin in those old days who could and would both work and play cards. That was James I. Keene. I think he has always been called "Jim beene," tough the long, kindly, and brilliant i-tters I have

Light On the Ways of Nature,

From the Hurrida Times Union.

Carried \$300 Colored Pupils on O a Train.

From the Kinness City Assense.

If Line Polis and Horse Pulls,

John Chambrier Avenuels

this man have always been signed

DOWN WITH POPULISM The faceme Tax on Outrage on the Ameri-From the Mysesopolis Trees.

there are other and much less objectionable methods of raising the needed revenue for the support of the Government; second, it is class protection. legislation of a most offensive and univerifiable sort-placing the burdens of government on the shoulders of a single class, and exfrom Paris in the Franco-Gorman war. empt no all others; third, it an scheme of State | the experiment made on the London, Brighton socialism which seeks to create an exclusive and South Coast Rallway, along a branch line between Newhaven and Seaford, has some another exclusive class of proletaires having special features of interest. no interest in their Government. Every intrain consisted of an ordinary locomotive, a telligent citizen can understand that when procar or truck specially constructed for carryple sease to have any share in the support of | ing the gun and its ammunition, and two cars their Government they soon loss their selffor the men and the limber. The gun and its carriage are mounted on a turn-table, pivoted on the centre of the truck, and revolving on a respect as citizens, as well as all concern in the administration of public affairs circular racer. The detachment that works the Among our own people, and at this present day, a tax upon incomes is one of the most ungun is protected by a plating about six feet high. around three sides of the turn-table, and the gun is fired through an aperture in the plating. The recoil is checked by a hydraulic brake, and also by the fact that the gun wheels run

popular and undemocratic forms of taxation that can be suggested. Experience, the best teacher in such matters, shows that of all the taxes the income tax can be most easily evaded-that no torm of taxations not even that upon a man's seer-t holdings of property of an invisible and intangible description. offers greater temptation to the practice of fraud and perjury. As in the case of the tax upon certain kinds of personal property, it fails upon the honest and conscentious and is evaded by the dishonest and unscrupulous. It is a tax upon honesty much more than upon property. From the Routen Bancon

The specific objections to the proposed in com-

tax measure are, first, that it is not necessary

The income tax which the Democratic maority in Congress have in contemplation is distinctly a socialistic measure. It is a covert attack on those elements of intellectual ability, energy, and capacity for accumulation which have built up the past prosperity of this country.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Old Sait" Alvord Gets Leave of Absence

Arnany June 5 -In the Constitutional Convention this morning there was but a single petition for woman suffrage. It came from Saratoga.

Mr. Barrow offered a resolution providing that the Convention shall support a revised instead of an amended Constitution. It went

Vice-President Alvord said that Onondaga county was to celetrate its centennial tonorrow, and on the score of economy he desired to celebrate his own at the same time Therefore he asked for leave of absence. The President suggested that he take an additional week in which to recover. Leave was granted with applaus for the veteras of the Convention.

These proposed amendments were intro-Mr. Diekey, making 20 years the legal age

for voters.

Judge C. H. Truax, providing that in 1914
and each twenty years thereafter a Constitutional Convention shall be he d, that the convention shall judge of the election of its own
members and that its work shall be submitted

vention shall judge of the election of its own members and that its work shall be submitted at the next election, occurring not less that sixty are after the Convention anjourns.

Mr. loche, providing that all associations or combinations which have for their object the proscription or exclusion of persons from public office or employment because of their religious profess ion, shall be unhavial.

Mr. Roche, prohibiting riders in bills passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Goodelle, providing that the Legislature shall not be the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Mr. Goodelle, providing that after 1905 voters must be able to read and write.

Mr. Alvord, providing that if a bill shall again receive the lawul vote after being vetoed it shall become a law.

Mr. Hawler, providing for a Pardoning Board to consist of the Governor, Attorney-General, and the Justice of the Supreme Court holding the old-st commission, which may exercise the pardoning power unanimously. ercise the pardoning power unanimously.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, being in session one hour.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, being in session one hour.

BROOKLYN'S REFORM ALDERMEN.

One Drew the Franchise They Granted in Splite of Mayor Schleren's Veto.

**Mayor Schleren of Brooklyn was a much-surprised man when he learned of the action of the Aldermen on Monday overriding his veto of the resolution giving a franchise to the New York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company by a vote of 13 to 0. He said yesterday:

"I hadn't the least idea that the Board would do any such thing. I cannot speak of the motives of the Aldermen, but I do say I thought I was guarding the interests of the city in vetoing the resolution. The franchise was allogether too broad in scope and gave too much power to the company. Alderman Walkley told me he drew the franchise, He did the whole thing. Walkley is a peculiar man. He is—well, he is Walkley. The idea of giving a charter over the whole city to a company, and no restrictions in it whatever: It is all wrong."

**His Cramps' ships, was in charge, and under him was a crew of 407 men, made up of 6407 men, made up of 407 men, made constructor at the builders and sensitists of the builders and sensitists of the tirm, represents aboard the builders and sensitists of the tirm, represents aboard the builders and sensitists of the city in a sessition of the first said successed the working of the tirm, represents aboard the builders and sensitists of the builders and sensitists of the builders and sensitists of the city in the condition to the created to a did with his advice and assistance the working of the tirm, represents aboard the subject of the transition of the first general supervision of the first general supervision of the first general supervisi

MR, WHISTLER PIPES ANOTHER BAR, He Responds to Mr. Dn Maurier's Response to Hie First Odd Epistle.

From the Pull Mail Guzate, To THE EDITOR OF THE PALL MALL GARACTE-Sir: Dem. be l'esculier is fatal !-- and 'tis a long stair that has no So Mr. Du Manrier, to the heney-tongued interviewer.

As the bird in the toils of the snarer, was the "play-ful" one of the Heath in the hands of the wily Mephisto waiting for copy.

A sad naif confession at bay—and all this evil because of the maxiness for repartee, and the unborn "obvious retort" to my graceful little "juxelet"—as he feelingly puts it—joyously offered to himself and his

the long, kindly, and orilliant 1-tiers I have had from this man have always been signed James It. Keens.

He was editing a paper at that time, poor, persecuted man, and I at hast forced him to tell me, as many an honest man has since, that I could not write poetry. But he had and still has a great tile heart in him for any one who is willing to work and try to get on, whether in Wallstreet or elsewhere.

No, I never played cards with Jim Keens. I never saw him turn a card in my life, though the boys up there used to say that when the young editor sat down at a game he generall; got up with all the dust in sight. But bear this distinctly in mind, he was an Englishmen, with an Englishman's ideas of play; hes desthat, he had both hands full of other employment. And hear in mind, furthermore, that I don't say, except as I have heard, that he ever tossed a card at all in that stout-hearted style while in California. But I am certain if he did play with the California. Int I am certain if he did play with the California. Int I am certain feed dear old Shasta he "played them out of their boots." friend before the assembled company. This we are to take as the reason, explanation, and excuse for his deed.

"I'ret to topic out a commence!" said the rancally peacher, caught in the act. Doubtless he also, with Mr. Du Maurier, thought the Judge should have taken him less seriously, "that he might have snewered him

Malica, after all, then-it appears in your gentleman's report-and "pent up," I was right for occasion. taliation," it was Mr. Du Maurier acknowledges, and he qualifies as "playful" the labored vilification of his comrades, while the gods continued to withhold the mmediate answer to the pretty pleasantry incautious r ventured upon

"I could not call myself his friend for thirty years past," says Nr. Du Maurier - and eged now that you come to look at it, neither could I ! "We were intin ate in the old days, but that is all !" Exactly-and that is the deuce of it-"And that's what's the matter with lianuals"

And so on for the rest of the afternoon at Hampatead. and the fully of it, and the shuffling of it are now printed. And it has gone over the waters.

And what more will you? J. McNeill Whistian.

Is Johnson Island Ours! From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Battimone, June 3 - The discovery has been made

As Octogenarias Whrelman.

From the Parthand India Press.

A Portland man was in Sanford last week, and reports that everybody is r diny the biograph of the property of the property of the plush mills and power and originator of the plush mills and now about 50 years old, redshing rapidly along the street on a pneumatic. It was not a bycloin nor yet a frieyele of the old kind, but a special mass ne, undoubledly built especially for the old gentleman. It was like any pheumatic tire ealety, except that there were two rear wheels instead of one. They were about two feet apart, and of course the machine would atand alone. The chain passed around cogs on the axie between the two rear wheels. If though it is doubtless the oldest wheelman in the betata. here that the Johnson Island, of which England and Hawali want possession, and to secure which vessels from each of those countries are now racing across the Pacific, belongs to the United States. Mr. Victor L. imith, a prominent Saltimore lawyer, makes this claim and offers data to prove his assertion. He says the island was discovered in 1857 by a man named Farker, who found a guane deposit upon it and who subsequently sold his interest to the United States

Guano Company, which flied its claim with the department at Washington.

boon after this the Hawalian Government claimed ownership of the island, and sent a force to take possion This Government, however, decined to resognize Hawaive claim, and held that it was invalid. Un-der an act of 1956 the President declared the island part of the United States, and recognized the claims of the phosphate company, and according to a decision : the Supreme Court this proclamation makes the island part of the United States.

The Memphis route takes to itself the credit of hauling the iongest train of loaded passenger coaches ever drawn in the world. It ran out of kanesa City resterday to Merriam Park, and carried colored school children, who took a day's outing at that resort. It was composed of twenty-three coaches, which held an average of 100 passengers each. Last year the Alica took a train of twenty-one coaches into Chicago, and the Railray Ave gave the road the record on big passenger trains. The island was discovered in 1820 by her Majesty's ship Cornwallia, and named after the Captain of that It was examined in 1859 by Lient. Brooks of the United States schooner Fenimore Cooper. It is situ-sted 10"44" north, 180" 30" west. It is described as being a ingoon island, with a reef of quadrilateral form.

Newspapers and Nameboys,

To sun Roston or Tun Sun-Sir: In there no way of stopping the unisance of having those newsboys jern the paper from one's hands every morning? They as amble at the foot of the slavated states and at the samble at the foot of the sherated stairs and as the bridge entrance, and there are probably a dozen stand-lagin ince, and each one takes sheid of some one's newspaper. They do not sak for same, but they catch hold of it and try to pull it says. The police ought to get this cuitanne, as it is not very agreeable to have not a progress implied by these boys, and have them take shold of the newspaper which the people read done what to have them to any very, but they are very bed, and I wish take thing was stopped. MOVABLE COAST DEFENCES.

How Ratteand Trains Can Be Armored and Made Live Form on Wheels WASHINGTON, June 5. - There is a hint for our engineer and ordnance officers in a recent ex-

The Executive Committee of the Presbyte rian League of New York and vicinity makes periment in England at mounting a 40-pounder the following statement with the view, as it on a railroad car, and running it along the says, of correcting misleading reports; There is no desire for secreey concerning shore to illustrate its possibilities for seaboard the League and its pu poses. The time has The plan is not wholly novel in principle. come for the consolidation of the widels spread and influential liberal sentiment of the and armored trains were used in the sorties Presbyterian Church, both lay and ministerial

The object is not the defence of individuals of their private opinions, but the assertion and maintenance of liberty within constitutions. limits within the Church. Nothing is further The armored from the desire of those concerned in this movement than to divide the Church; on the contracy, the League sime to heal differences and to make it possible for men of reasonable conservatism or liberal views to remain in fellewship, while maintain ng their differences, in common loyalty to the standards of the in common loyalty to the standards of the thurch."

The committee quotes this statement of principles recently adopted by the League.

The league alms to secure the constitutional rights of its members, as well as those of all stiller Pressysterians, as far as its influence can reach. It holds that the Prestylerian standard of qualification for allee bearing is to be found in the statements of the written constitution of the written. back in grooves that rise gradually. The cross girlers are so arranged as to be runout, and supported by blocks so that a broad I ase may be obtained for the truck when illing broadside, and the cur can also be connected with the rails by strong clips.

It was found, however, in the practice held that there was no need of appliances for increased stability. The recoil of the gun was about two feet, and there was no perceptible strain on the track. The N. James's Genetic fact in the two feet, and there was no perceptible strain on the track. The N. James's Genetic fact in the various plans deviced for broventing the cars from moving were gradually abandoned as usedess.

As each shot was first the truck stood perfectly still, even when the wedges were taken from under the wheels no motion was visible. The introduce is so arranged that the gen can be traversed either by a wheel mid tackle helds the armer plainer or, as at present, by many labels from the race of means of handspikes worked by two mone when the local cars is fitted one man will be sufficient to turn the toble and the sun in any direction. The experiments on security sometimes are correct cariation canced it in account for the proposed of the recommendation of the him. I make the proposed of the recommendation of the him. I make the proposed of the proposed o girders are so arranged as to be run out, and

is to be found in the statements of the written constitution of the thurch, as far asthese conform to the infailible raise of faith and life preserved for us in the Scriptures; and that no resolutions, deliverances, ludgments, or other votes of the majority of any occlesiastical lody can form a part of this standard, unit they have been, by due process, incorporated in the written constitution.

The League aims to bring about, coner or later, the reversal of burdensome and units action rocently taken by courts of the Fresbrierian Church.

The League aims at the adortion by the Church of needed amendments to the Book of

PRESETTREIAN LEAGUR'S PURPOSE.

It Socks the Maintenance of Constitutional Liberty Within the Church,

The League aims at the adortion by the Church of needed amendments to the Book of Discipline, according to the mode constitutionally provided for amendments.

"The League desires to encourage all reverent study of the Bible, and all attempts made in humble reliance upon the spirit of tiod so to restate the difficult questions of theology, and so to present the truth as it is in Jesus as to remove sumpling blocks out of the way, enrich the experience of the Church, and equip it for its great work of preaching the Gospel to every cryature.

overy creature.

The League aims to secure, as soon as practicable, a butter declaration of the faith of the Church than it now possesses: if p ssible in the form of a short and simple creed, expressed, as las as may be, in Scriptural language."
All who are in sympathy with the statement

As to the armor for the experimental car, bullet-proof plates of 's irch and 's of an inch were employed, but on the same principle very much thicker plates could be used, and, in fact, as thick as the locomotive could draw. The two other cars schind the gun truck carried about thirty men each of the First 'usex Voiunteer Artillery. The men drilled with precision, and fred eleven rounds out to sea. It is proposed to mount two rapid-fire guns on one truck, and cars are now under construction for this purpose, as each gun will be much heavier than the 40-pounder. Indeed, a whole buttery could thus be mounted, making a fort on wheels. All who are in sympathy with the statement of principles are asked o send their names to John Crosby Brown of Messra. Brown Brothers, 50 Wallstreet.

The Executive Committee is composed of the following: The Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.; Prof. Francis Brown, D. D.; John Crosby Brown, Prof. F. M. Burdiek, William E. Dodge, the Rev. J. H. Hoadley, D. D.; Henry M. Humphrey, the Rev. L. Lampman, D. D.; the Rev. W. M. Martin, T. B. Meigs, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, D. D.; the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D.; J. F. Ware, Feq.; the Rev. George S. Webster, William A. Wheeloek. on wheels.

There is the offset, of course, of an enemy's
ability to land and fear or blow up the track,
etil, the idea may perhaps be utilized in cer-

THE DAINY PIRLDS HOME.

Endeavor of Benevolent Women to Make Lite Pirasant to Crimpled Children.

The Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children at Englewood, N. J., has finished its first year. The home at present has twelve patients, varying in degrees of helplessness from those lying in portable beds to those able to go about on crutches, in braces, or in plaster jackets. Mrs. Herbert 11. Turner

or in plaster jackets. Mrs. Herbert it Turner pho contributes the use of the house and grounds is the President of the institution. Mrs. Frances M. Lyman is the Vice-President, and Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast is the Treasurer. Dr. A. M. Phelus is the surgeon in charge, and Dr. L. Bolton Bangs. Dr. George Henry Fox. and Dr. Clarence C. Rice are the consulting physicians.

This hostital at Englewood is the only institution in this country devoted to the free treatment of hip and spinal troubles until a cure is effected. The work grew out of a visit to the orthopathic stand of the Post-Graduate Hospital by Mrs. Turner, who saw children after having been operated upon sent from the hospital. Of necessity, to make room for other patients. Lack of proper care might soon leave the child in almost as bad a condition as before. It was the endeavor to make croppled in dignar, children useful to thur. soon leave the child in almost as Dad a condition as before. It was the endeavor to make crippled indigent children useful to themselves that prompted the founding of the Daisy Fie.ds Home. It cost nearly \$4,000 to conduct the home during the first year. The institution is out of debt, but the work is

SUNBKAMS.

-" What Congress Has Done" is the title of a tiny rolume, delivered tree by an up-town business bouse. When the book is opened its pages prove to be blank.

—An enterprising newsman, who has a stand under one of the up-town elevated railroad stations, has attracted trade by selling elevated railroad tickels along with his newspapers. When there are crowds at

the station this is a great convenience.

The sweet brier, which looks much like the wild rose, but is distinguished by the delightfully delicate odor of its leaves, grows here and there in the northern suburbs. It is one of the most charming of native wild plants, and deserves to rank even above the anmatic sassafras and the truly spicy spicewood,

-The Bronx Valley, just north of Bronx Park, is thick with the native bine flag, the lovely America the fleur de iya. It is one of the wild blossoms most quickly pounced upon by the wanderer in the suburbs, because not only the flower itself, but as well the sword-like leaves of the plant are both beautiful and curious. The closely furied blossoms tive long after the plant has been cut, and unfold day after day, sometimes for the longer part of a week.

-The wild rose in blooming. Its frail blossoms, will five heart chaped putals the color of the sea shell inner lining, and its multitudinous golden stament star a hundred auburban thickets. Its close packet buts shaped the the conventional plummer, snew sitten pink beyond the slender clive-green sepais, and open one after the other when the branch has burg been severed from the parent stem. The back is charming from this time forth, and its scarlet and salmon hips make spots of glory in even the midwi ter landscape.

—The seveniess year locus: has reached Petham Ray

Park. The insects awarmed a few days ago upon trees, shrubs, and greas on Hunter's Island about the soundward-factor house built there by James D. Fish. Hundreds of the creatures were coming out of the ground beneath the trees; their shards say thick all about and many of the immature locusts sat drying their wange in the sunsaine, while the air was aftery will his din of their drum-roll. When first discovered on line ter's Island they had not yet been seen further inland

in the same immediate region,

—A rabbl, a Catholic priest, and a Presbyterian midlater, all known by sight to a new reporter who sat op posite to them, were sealed together and consuments with each other in an elevated car yesterday foremen theological, for they laughed a good drai as they were taiking. The rabbi were a full beard, the minister had side whinkers; the priest was full shaven. The min priest was yet younger. Happy for New York that at religions can exist together in freedom and peace, and that their champions can indulge in friendly inter course with each other.

- The guides couled by military and order of

This is the season of the year when the feative small boy ties the June bug with a thread around the him leg and lets him buzz.

There is nothing so annoying to a dog as the buzzing of a June bug, and the small boy knows it, and the young heart is glad that it is so. Every time he linds a vagrant dog he pulls the June bug out of a miscellaneous array of articles in his trousers pecket and puts him to buzzing around the dog's ears.

The dog immediately gets down to business on his haunches, and furiously scratches fleas from behind his ears.

People who pass the dog and the boy get fleas on them, and for that reason flea time comes along, sip and tuck, with the time of the musical June bug. gat, saations in procession flutter so," said a sighteen "That one is seldom able to read the cambers a.4 designations upon them. I saw however in the procession on Decoration Pay some guidous whose in erriptions could be read easily, these guidous were held out pretty nearly flat by slicks extending like aprits, from the staff to the upper outer corner. Of course it was pleasant to be able to read the name and to know what organization it was that was passing but still I think I would prefer to take the chances of discovering that or not to know it at all rather than to have stiff and sign-like guidons take the place of those that flutter so ploturesque r.

-The sharpers who tried to take advantage of the Provident Loan Association when it was first eponed last mouth, have ceased to visit its office in Yourid avenue. They seen found out that the pawnbrokerage business there was not managed by greenhorns, but by men who were as well versed in the line arts as any of the pawahrohers in town, and who acted upon selec-ticle principles in estimating the value of goods and the amount of money to be loaned upon them. In case any was leaned. They found that no trick could be played at that establishment, and so have surrowfully described it, after saying bad things about it. The place tan't any good," said an old stager who had reds piece of pinchback jewsiry, and all the failes have beard the news.
-Sitting in a curies seat, back of the open door, in

one of those sinvaled cars whose doors open on hingeinstead of sliding. Was a young woman of 16 or, mai-be, 17 years. Sitting heat to her was a young man of 1st. At one of the stations came in a man of 00 ext. dently very tired; there was no vacant seat and he lanned against the edge of the door in front of the young man who sat next to the young lair. The young man made no move a moment ther the young woman was on her feet offering her each to the color man. He amiled with pleasure at the offer and p litry decimed it; but she insisted and he took it. apparently to gratify her rather than to please distrect.
The young lady sought a convenient strap and stood holding on by it. Then the young man arose promptly and gave up his sent to the young lady. hinty yours had not appealed to him, but 16 dec.

If a lion and a strong horse were to pull in opposite directions, the horse would pull the lion backward with comparative ease; but if the lion were is tohed behind the horse and facing in the same direction, and were allowed to exert his strength in backing, he could easily pull the horse down upon his hausehes or drag him across the ring, so much greater is his strength when exerted backward from the hind legs than in forward backward from the hind legs than in forward pulling. A simborn cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thereughly cared by Dr. Jayue's So-posterant, an effications medicine in bronchial and pulmonary discrimentation.